

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th March, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 5th March, says that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Cross declared that there was at present no necessity for increasing the Indian army. His declaration shows that the British Government intend to pursue the same policy of vacillation in Central Asia as they did in the Soudan. But they should remember that that policy is sure to be followed by the same disastrous results here as there. It is well known that the Russian troops have already advanced as far as Panjdeh and Sariyari, which are only six marches from Herat. Does the British Government mean to increase the Indian army when they put in their appearance at Peshawar? The *Khair-Khwáh* thinks that the time has come for vigorous measures. The Indian garrison should be strengthened, and Sir Peter Lumsden should himself fix the Afghán boundary without waiting any further for the Russian Commission. Moreover, the Russian Government should be distinctly told that the

transgression of that boundary would be regarded as a *casus belli*.

Circulation,
605 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, states that the telegrams received from London regarding the situation in

The same. Central Asia show that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. The Government of India will not perhaps be well advised in allowing the Amír to leave his country in order to see the Viceroy. If Russians endeavour to advance further, war should be at once declared and a signal defeat inflicted on them without allowing them time to collect a large army. A speedy defeat would once for all destroy their prestige in Central Asia. No time should be lost in establishing telegraphic communication with Herat *viâ* Kandahar, the frontier force should be ready to move forward at a moment's notice, and the Afgháns should be fully convinced of our friendship.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwah), of the 8th March, briefly describes the complications that have lately arisen in Central Asia, and re-

The same. marks that the sending of the Boundary Commission has proved quite useless, as it had prophesied. In regard to the proposal to occupy Kandahar, it is of opinion that the importance of the proposal should be first brought home to Abdul Rahman and his assent obtained on the occasion of his Indian visit. Nothing should be done to displease him. Any interference with his country against his wishes is sure to drive him into the arms of Russia.

Circulation,
420 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th March, adverting to the recent establishment of Russian

The same. outposts at the distance of only 150 miles from Herat, remarks that evidently Russia is bent on advancing by all means. But the British Government is still silently waiting and watching. It is no doubt wise policy to act with caution, but military preparations can no

longer be safely deferred. It is a matter of satisfaction that signs of activity are now visible at home : all the troops were lately inspected, and it was decided to strengthen all the military establishments.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 6th March, in commenting upon the course of events

Circulation,
110 copies.

The same.

in Central Asia, remarks that the Russian Government is mistaken in thinking that England, having her hands full at present with the Soudan embroglio, will yield to its unjust demands and allow it to encroach on Afghan territory. It should beware of her vast resources. The native chiefs and the people in this country are loyal to the core and ready to sacrifice their lives and property in her behalf.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 28th February, states that Mr. Gladstone lately de-

Circulation,
275 copies.

The same.

clared from his seat in the House of Commons that satisfactory arrangements are being made for the protection of the Afghan frontier. The strictures made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* on his declaration are not quite uncalled for. The failure of his Soudan policy has shaken all public confidence in him. He said to the last that the British Government was doing its best to save General Gordon and establish a stable government in the Soudan. But we now all know how far the efforts of his Government have been successful. Mr. Cross's statement that there is no necessity for increasing the Indian army strengthens the suspicion with which the Prime Minister's declaration is generally viewed. The Under-Secretary of State's statement means in plain language that no necessity is likely to arise for sending troops to Afghanistan. But suppose Russia and England do not come to terms in the matter of the Russo-Afghan boundary. What will the British Government do then for the defence of the Afghan frontier against Russian aggression? Mere verbal threats will not do. "The old man eloquent" should not trust to

his eloquence in dealing with Russia, but should speedily collect a strong army on the frontier. No value should be attached to the solemn declarations of the Russian Foreign Office.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, referring to the conference which will shortly be held in the Panjáb between the Amír of Kábul and the Viceroy, hopes that the latter will fully explain to the former at the interview the relations existing between Afghánistán and this country, and give him unqualified assurance of British aid in the event of foreign aggression upon his kingdom. Conditional promises of aid are of little avail. Lord Ripon's letter to Abdul Rahmán was not free from conditional phrases, but the latter's reply to it is satisfactory. The time has come when a complete alliance should be formed between the two countries. Looking at Mr. Gladstone's utterances in the House of Commons and the Amír's Indian visit, there is reason to think that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the maintenance of the integrity of Afghánistán.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th March, states that the *Pioneer* is of opinion that, in view of the advance of Russia in Central Asia and the intrigues of France in Burmah, the Soudan campaign should be abandoned. But the *Aftáb* thinks that it is necessary to re-capture Khartoum and break the power of the Mahdi in order to restore British prestige in the eyes of the world.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmir* (Lahore), of the 5th March, states that the Mahdi has under his command one hundred thousand troops flushed with victory. It is believed that he has made arrangements for their training and discipline. Moreover, the capture of Khartoum has placed him in possession of a large quantity of military stores and ammunition. Hence the despatch of an expedition consisting of only 20 or 30

thousand troops to encounter such a powerful enemy will resemble the conduct of the man who thinks of fighting a wild and ferocious lion unarmed. The *Khair-Khuda* is of opinion that the British Government should either send a very strong expedition, which may be able at once to rout and disperse the rebels, or withdraw its troops from the Soudan and leave the Mahdi alone.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etáwáh), of the 8th March, states that the *Pioneer* and the *Lucknow Anglo-Indian journals and Musalmáns, Express* lately charged Musalmáns with sympathising with the Mahdi in his success. The Allahabad journal has spread another rumour to the effect that a seditious placard was put up at an East Indian Railway station by a Muhammadan. The spread of such false and mischievous rumours, especially at the present critical time, is fraught with serious danger. The experiences of the mutiny, which was chiefly brought about by such rumours, should teach Anglo-Indian newspapers to mend their ways.

Circulation,
168 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, in answer to the attacks made on Musalmáns impugning their loyalty, remarks that Musalmáns appreciate the advantages of British rule and are strongly attached to Government. Like their Hindu brethren they have never been found wanting in exhibiting their loyalty. The native chiefs have again given a fresh proof of their attachment to the paramount power by voluntarily offering contingents of troops for service in the Soudan. (The *Wa-qáya-i-Álam*, Ghazipur, of the 2nd March, the *Nizámu-l-Mulk*, Moradabad, of the 7th March, the *Rahbar-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 7th March, and the *Rafiu-l-Akhbār*, Benares, of the 9th March, also condemn the attacks as false and malicious, and defend the loyalty of Musalmáns.)

Circulation,
605 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th March, states that the *Civil and Military Gazette* and the native army has, in a late issue, compared native

Civil and Military Gazette and the native army.

soldiers with European soldiers, arriving at conclusions unfavourable to the former. It is almost needless to say that the *Gazette's* comparison is a case of lion painting himself. The martial instincts of the Sikhs, the Gurkhas, and other warlike tribes of this country are generally acknowledged on all hands. To say the least, it is the height of unwisdom on the part of Anglo-Indian journals to annoy the native army at such a crisis.

The same paper, referring to the critical state of affairs in Central Asia, is glad to observe that the British Government has, at last, begun to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and has resolved to prepare for contingencies. The *Shaftq* cannot help earnestly advising Government to repeal the Arms Act and enlist native volunteers, in order to revive the martial zeal of natives and make them capable of rendering aid to the State in an emergency.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 5th March, advertizing to the banquet given by the National Liberal Club at London, on the 25th February, in honour of Lord Ripon, remarks that all the members of the British Cabinet, except Mr. Gladstone, were present on the occasion and highly praised his Lordship's Indian policy. Natives rejoice over the warm reception accorded to their benefactor at home, but the feelings of the *Pioneer*, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, and other Anglo-Indian journals of that class may be better imagined than described.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 4th March, referring to the retirement of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, owing to continued ill-health, publishes a brief account of his official career, and remarks that his retirement will be deeply regretted by the whole native population of the

Retirement of Mr. W. B. Jones, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

province. He was a very just and conscientious officer, and had the welfare of the people at heart. But he was not much liked by the European subordinate officers, because he did not allow them to have everything their own way. The popular grief occasioned by his retirement will be mitigated to a large extent by Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite's promotion to Chief Commissionership.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, states that

Circulation,
250 copies.

Price of peace in India.

Englishmen cry up the peace which they have succeeded in establishing in this country. True, natives enjoy perfect security of life and property under British rule, but just look at the heavy price they have to pay for it. The Indian army is 180,000 strong, the European element being no less than one-third of the total strength. European soldiers live in palatial barracks, are most richly fed, and receive most costly medicines; and punkas and *khas tattis* are supplied them during the hot weather. The army expenditure, being seventeen or eighteen millions sterling, exceeds one-third of the entire revenues. A police force 150,000 strong has also to be maintained at a cost of two millions sterling. The higher ranks of the public service, civil and military, are the monopoly of Europeans. Among the 250 millions of native population not a single man is even a district collector or a captain in the army. The children of the soil have been entirely deprived of their arms, and the result is that they are losing all their martial spirit and becoming a nation of cowards. Surely the peace obtained at such sacrifices is too dearly bought.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 6th March, referring

Circulation,
900 copies.

Draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884.

to the draft rules framed by the Panjáb Government under the Panjáb Municipal Act, 1884, is glad to state that the rules provide for the proceedings of municipal committees being conducted in public and published in local newspapers. This is as it should be, but the Local Govern-

ment should see that its orders in this matter are duly carried out by every committee. The Lahore committee already admits press correspondents to its meetings. First class committees will have to publish monthly accounts of income and expenditure. It would be a good thing if this provision were extended to second class committees. Cheques for drawing money from the treasury will be signed by the president or vice-president. But the counter-signature of the secretary is necessary, as he is the chief executive officer, and as the president and vice-president may be illiterate persons.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 2nd March, after quoting some extracts from Mr. Norton's speech at the Presidency College, Madras, speech at the Madras Presidency College, in which he advised natives not to look upon employment in the public service as the sole aim of their lives, and to *agitate* for the acquisition of their just rights and privileges, praises his valuable advice and asks educated natives to follow it by all means.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 2nd March, concurs with the *Victoria Paper* in thinking that whipping is a barbarous mode of punishment and should be abolished. Lord Ripon's Government laid the respectable classes of the community under a deep debt of gratitude by exempting them from that punishment. It is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin will see his way to putting a stop to it altogether.

Circulation,
359 copies.

The *Shām-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 28th February, states that it has been admitted on all hands that the Calcutta University does not now fully meet the educational wants of the United Provinces. When even the Panjāb, which can boast of having only one college, has got its own university, there seems to be no reason why these provinces should not have one. Here there are no less than four colleges, two or

Need for the establishment of a university in the United Provinces.

three collegiate schools teaching up to the First Arts standard, and a number of Zila Schools.

The same paper, referring to the case of the European who kicked a coolie at the Dacca railway-station, causing him to fall on the ground and die, remarks that the accused has been let off by the Joint Magistrate with a fine of Rs. 200. All Bengal is surprised at the inadequate punishment meted out. Judging from the evidence adduced before the Court and published in Calcutta newspapers, the accused should have been convicted and punished under section 304, if not under section 302. The Joint Magistrate should have committed him to the Sessions for trial. It is to be hoped that the Calcutta High Court will send for and examine the records. It is to be regretted that Lord Lytton's valuable resolution in the Fuller case has had no effect on Judges and has been allowed to be a dead letter. Lord Dufferin should do something to put a stop to the present scandalous state of things. No European criminal should be tried by the Magistrate of the same district in which he resides, because European residents and the district officers are generally to be found on the most friendly terms with each other. Europeans, charged with offences punishable with imprisonment exceeding one year, should be tried by Sessions Judges and not by District Magistrates.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th March, states that a Hindu religious mendicant arrived at Sikandra, Aligarh, on the 16th February and took his abode at the Dharmshala there. When the police head-constable went to the Dharmshala in course of his nocturnal round, he charged the mendicant with being a thief, beat him, and even abstracted an article of small value belonging to him. The mendicant went to the police-station next morning to report the matter, but was detained there till late in

Alleged mal-treatment of a religious mendicant by the police at Sikandra, Aligarh.

Circulation,
350 copies.

the evening, and was then dismissed on condition of leaving Sikandra at once!

Circulation,
275 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th February, writing from Pesháwar, regrets to state that two natives, while going along a road at the

A native wounded by a European soldier at Pesháwar.

Pesháwar cantonment, were twice fired upon by a European soldier from the roof of a double-storied barrack. One of the two men was wounded in the ankle by a shot, and removed in a precarious state to the hospital. On hearing of the incident, the regimental officers called out all the soldiers in the barrack and endeavoured to discover the culprit in vain. The police aid was called in with no better result. It is difficult to realize why European soldiers are so bent on killing natives without provocation. True, natives are a subject people, but still they are human beings and should be treated as such. If European Judges acquit European criminals through race feeling, the Government of India should adopt some measures for the protection of natives against European soldiers.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 6th March, in commenting upon the same unfortunate incident, regrets to observe that native newspapers have cried themselves hoarse in condemning such incidents in vain. The immunity from punishment enjoyed by European soldiers in such cases has now emboldened them to shoot natives in sport! When is the Government going to interfere? Sir Charles Aitchison would confer an inestimable boon on the people if he generously moved in the matter and did something to protect their lives from blood-thirsty European soldiers.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 2nd March, publishes a communication from an employé at the settlement office in

Settlement office, Marwar.

Marwar. The writer complains that Pandit Badháwa Rám, Assistant Settlement Officer, treats the Hindustáni hands in the office with severity, but shows indulgence to the Panjábis. Soon after his appointment he dismissed many Hindustánis unjustly. Even inexperienced Panjábis are readily admitted to the office, and Hindustánis have to train them up. The Hindustánis were paid only one-fourth of their salaries for December last, while the Panjábis were granted full pay. The former do not know what the large deduction from their pay is due to. Some amíns, who worked regularly for two months, have been dismissed without fault, and nothing has been paid them. Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett, Resident, and Captain Loch, Settlement Officer, should see to this.

RAILWAY.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* (Bareilly), of the 7th March, in continuation of its previous articles on railway reforms, regrets to say that the arrangements for the distribution of tickets are most unsatisfactory. A large number of passengers have to book themselves in a very short time, and the confusion that ensues among them at the time in consequence may be better imagined than described. The rush of people to the booking-office window is something horrible. Old and weak persons are often hurt, and many are relieved of their jewellery and money-bags by pickpockets. Something ought to be done to improve the existing shameful state of things. The non-admission of the friends of passengers to railway platforms is another cause of serious complaint. The prohibition is most unjust and causes a great deal of heart-burning. There should be no restriction in this matter. However, if the railway authorities, for reasons best known to themselves, cannot allow persons other than passengers free access to railway-stations, they should introduce quarter-anna platform tickets, as has already been done at some places.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Circulation,
525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nár* (Lahore), of the 5th March, publishes an article communicated by one Bâwá Náráyan Singh, a pleader at Amritsar. The writer regrets to say that Railway Companies do not seem to consult the comfort of native passengers as much as that of Europeans. First, look at the first and second class carriages. No attempt has been made at securing privacy in them to native women who are accustomed to live behind the screen. They are furnished with cushions covered with dirty hide, which Hindus do not like to touch. The privies provided in them are suited to Europeans, but not at all to natives. In third class carriages some compartments are reserved for Europeans, apparently because they do not like to sit with natives. So far so good. But the Railway authorities should be equally ready to respect the feelings of natives. It is no secret that Hindus regard the touch of sweepers as pollution, but still no separate accommodation has been provided for the latter. The grievances of the native travelling public, above referred to, can be redressed without any great difficulty.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Sidra-i-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 4th March, advertising to the occurrence of cases of daring theft at Moradabad, argues that it may be reasonably assumed that the police are in intrigue with thieves, or, at least, careless in the performance of their duty. The police officers themselves should be on the *qui vive* during the night and see that the constables are on the alert. Mounted police should also patrol the streets at night. Moreover, all persons of bad character should be required to sleep at the police-station during the night.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Rekhta* (Delhi), of the 8th March, is glad to state that the sale of *chandū* has been entirely prohibited at Delhi from the 1st April next. This is as it should be.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmir* of Lahore, which has been lately started and has many rates of subscription, varying from Rs. 2, charged to school-boys, to Rs. 50, charged to Government, remarks, in its issue of the 5th March, that it is fully alive to the absurdity of having such differential rates, but that they are indispensable in its present financial state. Next year Government will be charged only Rs. 30, and the more the circulation of the paper increases, the more will the Government rate be reduced. The *Khair-Khwáh* hopes that in course of time it will be able to fix a uniform rate for all classes of its subscribers.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur, ...	Urdú	Weekly ...	Barkat Ali	1885. March 7th	1885. March 8th	150 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Tri-weekly, ...	Díván Bútá Singh,	" 2nd, 4th & 6th.	" 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	Ágrá ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Shujáan-l-Hasan ...	Feb. 28th	" 4th	150 "
4	<i>Áina-i-Sikandarí</i>	Morádábád ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	" 9th & 17th	" 5th	80 "
5	<i>Áina-i-Akhbár</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Diláwar Ali ...	" 28th	" "	145 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-'Álam</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	March 3rd	" 7th	80 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-'Ám</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	" 4th & 7th,	" 7th & 10th respectively.	1,380 "
8	<i>Akhbár-i-Chunár</i>	Chunár ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád...	Feb. 24th & 3rd	" 5th & 10th respectively.	500 "
9	<i>Akhtar-i-Oudh</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ali Husain	March 5th	" 8th	...
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-din	" 3rd	" 5th & 9th	...
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdú-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái	" 3rd & 7th	" respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
12	<i>Almorá Akhbár</i>	Almorá ...	Hindí	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand	2nd	5th	102 copies.
13	<i>Amjadul-Akhbár</i>	Badáún ...	Urdú	Ditto ...	Ali Amjad Husain,	" 28th	4th	...
14	<i>Ansa-i-Hind</i>	Ágrá ...	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	March 1st	10th	100 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	Feb. 28th	6th	150 "
16	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	March 7th	10th	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).

No.	Title	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Issue Date	Number of Copies
17	Anwara-l-Akhbar	Lucknow	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	...	250
18	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Totā Rām	...	110
19	Bharat Sudashā Pravar- vartak.	Farrukhā- bād.	Hindi	Monthly	Kālī Charan	For Feb.	310
20	Dablu-i-Qaisarī...	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	Thakur Prasād	March 7th	300
21	Dablu-i-Sikandarī	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	2nd	453
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	4th	331
23	Gurmukhī Akhbār	Amritsar	Gurmukhī	Ditto	Jhandā Singh	"	250
24	Hāmī-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Nabī Ashraf.	5th	613
25	Hindustānī	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād	6th	600
26	Hindī Pradīp	Allahābād	Hindi	Monthly	Bālkrishn Bhatt	For March	250
27	Indiā	Meerut	Urdū	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Mir	Feb. 28th & 5th March.	280
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābīr Prasād	March 4th & 7th	150
29	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lāl	1st	90
30	Jām-i-Jamshed	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alf	"	150
31	Kārdmāh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqūb,	2nd	250
32	Kashī Patrikā	Benāres	Hindi-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	6th	600 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.).
33	Katchar Punch	Aonīs	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Shāh	1st	110 copies
34	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benāres	Hindi	Weekly	Chintāmaui Rāo	2nd	350
35	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	Mir Hasan	1st	190
36	Khair Khwah-i-Hind,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahā Nārāyan	"	160
37	Khair Khwah-i-Islām,	Allahābād	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ismāīl,	3rd	300
38	Khair-Khwah-i-Ka- shmir.	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Rām	5th	"
39	Khair Khwah-i-Pan- jāb.	Gujrāt- wālā	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lāl	Feb. 28th	400

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
40	<i>Koh-i-Nur</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	1885. March 3rd, 5th & 7th.	1885. March 5th, 7th & 9th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.).
41	<i>Lama-i-Nur</i>	Jaunpur	Ditto	Weekly	Háfiz Abdullah	Feb. 15th & 22nd	6th	84 copies.
42	<i>Madrás Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	March 2nd	7th	90
43	<i>Madrás-i-Qáisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	3rd	5th	200
44	<i>Malla-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	7th	10th	80
45	<i>Mitra Vilás</i>	Lahore	Hindí,	Ditto	Mukund Rám	2nd	4th	270
46	<i>Muir Gazette</i>	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	4th	8th	100
47	<i>Musli-i-Am</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	1st	7th	75
48	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Ján	Feb. 23rd	5th	175
49	<i>Nagur-i-Azam</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	March 2nd	10th	168
50	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdér</i>	Etáwah	Ditto	Ditto	Ráhu-llah Khán	8th	6th	195
51	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Krishn.	Feb. 24th	8th	350
52	<i>Nasim-i-Ágrá</i>	Ágrá	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	March 7th	7th	96
53	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunj Bihári Lal	3rd	8th	175
54	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	Badáun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiáz Ahmad	4th	4th & 9th respectively.	775
55	<i>Nisamu-l-Mulk</i>	Morádábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Itishámu-l-dín	Feb. 28th & 7th March.	7th	300
56	<i>Nur Afshán</i>	Ludhiáná,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	March 5th	8th	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.).
57	<i>Nur-i-Budáun</i>	Aonlá	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	28th & 5th March.	4th & 9th respectively.	
58	<i>Nuru-l-Absár</i>	Allahábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	March.		

No.	Name of the Paper	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription Period	Number of Copies	Remarks
59	Naru-l-Anwar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	...	March 7th	375 copies.	
60	Nadya Sudha	Harda	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	...	4th	350	
61	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Urdú	Daily	Sheo Prasad	4th to 10th	605 copies (in-cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	
62	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	Feb. 26th & 5th March.	450 copies.	
63	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shamsu-l-din	28th	275	
64	Panjabi Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Firozu-l-din	March 4th	80	
65	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	3rd	363	
66	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	4th	700	
67	Qaisar	Jullundur	Urdú	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	7th	110	
68	Rafik-i-Aam	Siakot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	Feb. 24th	400	
69	Rafik-i-Akhbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	March 2nd & 9th	350	
70	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Daily	Khadim Ali	2nd to 7th	420	
71	Rajasthan Gazette	Ajmere	Urdú-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	2nd	160	
72	Ratan Prakash	Batlam	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haq.	Feb. 19th & 26th	125	
73	Reformer	Labere	Ditto	Ditto	Salig Ram	March 4th	700	
74	Rakhtak	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narayan	8th	150	
75	Sabha Kaporthala	Kaporthala	Ditto	Weekly	Nizamu-l-din	Feb. 28th	150	
76	Sadiq-i-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwarka Nath	March 5th	264	
77	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulagi Das	Feb. 28th	300	
78	Sajjan Kirti Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Bansuf Dhar	March 2nd	215	
79	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	7th	100	
80	Shah-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	1st	359	
81	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Ditto	Ditto	Kishan Prasad	Feb. 28th	175	
82	Shukla-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibra-him.	March 3rd		

List of papers examined — (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	...	Urdú	Weekly	Banwari Lal	March 4th	March 9th	100 copies.
84	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	...	Maráthi	Ditto	...	"	"	...
85	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	...	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Razá	5th	8th	70
86	<i>Takribu-l-Astar</i>	...	Ditto	Monthly	Manni Lal	For Nov., Dec., Jan. & Feb.	7th	500
87	<i>Tamannaf</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Puran Chand	March 1st	"	125
88	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	3rd	8th	75
89	<i>Vasfi-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Mavahid	8th	9th	200
90	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	1st to 7th	5th to 10th	900
91	<i>Vriti Dhara</i>	Dhar	Maráthi	Weekly	Harí Bháskar	Feb. 26th	9th	120
92	<i>Wagdyas-i-A'lam</i>	Ghazipur,	Urdú	Ditto	Siraju-l-din Ahmad	March 2nd	7th	300

ALLAHABAD :

PRIYA DÁS,

*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.**The 14th March, 1885.*

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